

TILMAN MAKES CANAL CRITICISM

Raises the Question of Chairman Shonts's Railroad Connection.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRESS AGENT IS DENOUNCED

Hale Joins in Contention This Is a Reflection on Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Panama canal was again under consideration by the Senate today, and Mr. Tillman occupied the executive time given to that subject, except that he gave way to questions from or interjections by other Senators. He did not indicate any intention of opposition to the passage of the appropriation bill, but he criticized the methods of the canal commission in many of its transactions.

Question About Shonts.
He raised the question as to whether President Shonts is still in the employ of the Panama canal, and said that the railway register still carried his name as the head of that road. He also sharply criticized the employment of Secretary Bishop as a press representative, and Mr. Hale joined in this censure, saying that Mr. Bishop's employment in that capacity is a reflection not only on Congress, but on the press.

Touche Santo Domingo.
A part of Mr. Tillman's remarks were devoted to a criticism of the President's policy in Santo Domingo, and Mr. Spooner defended the President's course. When the Senate adjourned the bill was still pending, but there was an agreement for a vote tomorrow.

Wants Mail Information.
Before the Panama bill was taken up the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information as to whether there is discrimination between college publications in the matter of admission to the mails as second-class matter.

When the Senate convened today Mr. Gallinger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the merchant marine bill and stated that Mr. Mallory probably would present a minority report at a later day.

Bacon Has Amendment.
The Panama canal bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. Bacon presented an amendment requiring quarterly reports, giving lists of officers and employees of the canal commission, and the grade of laborer and salaries paid them. Mr. Tillman took the floor.

Calls Spooner an Acrobat.
Mr. Spooner declared that the President had not done anything to carry the unratified treaty into effect and looked upon Mr. Tillman's statement. In reply Mr. Tillman retorted that his feet were kept in Dominican waters. He said that Mr. Spooner was a supple acrobat in the use of words. "Is not our present attitude the same as it would be if the treaty had been ratified?" he asked Mr. Tillman, and Mr. Spooner replied:

"Not at all," adding that if the treaty had been ratified the United States would have its own revenue agents in Santo Domingo, whereas the present agents were there as the result of an appointment by President Morales.

Calls It Trickery.
"Who suggested their appointment?" Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Spooner. Mr. Spooner replied that the President of the United States had done so. Mr. Tillman contended that this admitted judicially that he said, "It is beating about the bush; the accomplishment of what is wanted by trickery. It is play on words to justify the usurpation."

Mr. Spooner insisted that there had been no trickery and defended the action of the President. He said that he was not going to impugn, he said, and Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that "When a man accomplished by unlawful methods what he cannot otherwise accomplish, I call it trickery."

Term Is Undignified.
Mr. Spooner responded that the term was "nasty and undignified and should not be used in speaking of the head of a coordinate branch of the Government."

Mr. Tillman—"Let the Senator suggest a better term."

Mr. Spooner—"The Senator's whole idea is so wrong that it cannot be made right."

Mr. Tillman then asked what excuse the President had for not entirely withdrawing from Santo Domingo and leaving the situation alone, and Mr. Spooner replied that the Senate should not have adjourned without acting on the treaty as to ratifying or rejecting it, and the failure to do so had the effect of leaving the President in a position of embarrassment.

Domingo's Hard Position.
It was the duty of Santo Domingo to maintain the status quo at the end of her revenues. This was not easy for the Republic to do in view of the pressure from European nations, emphasized in one case by the presence of a warship. In the face of this condition President Morales had, he said, appealed to President Roosevelt and asked him to help him.

Mr. Spooner, requesting explanation, suggested some honest American for the collection of revenues. These agents, while Americans, had been appointed by the Santo Domingo Government.

Appointed by Morales.
"They were appointed by President Morales and can be dismissed by him," he said, and the President of the United States has done no more than it was his duty to do."

Mr. Money spoke disparagingly of the President's duty to participate in the affairs of Santo Domingo without the consent of Congress. He expressed apprehension that the end of such a tendency might be disastrous in view of the President's threat to use the "big stick."

Big Stick Policy.
"Speak softly, carry a big stick, and you will go far," says the President," said Mr. Money, and I interpret this expression to mean that the President is to speak softly in dealing with the big nations and to use a big stick in dealing with the weak, when by sets aside the law of the land and substitutes for it his own judgment."

Mr. Tillman reiterated his declaration that the presence of United States authorities in Santo Domingo was the result of a trick.

Has Shonts Resigned?
Speaking of Mr. Shonts, Mr. Tillman said he had understood that Mr. Shonts was to resign as president of the Panama canal. Did any one know whether he had resigned? He contended that Mr. Shonts, but that Senator said he did not know. Mr. Tillman said that he had found Mr. Shonts's name in the Railway Register as still president in view of the President's threat to use the "big stick."

Mr. Hale spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Shonts, expressing the opinion that his selection was a wise one. He was certain that, whether or not he had resigned from the railroad, he had given his entire time to the canal enterprise.

Mr. Tillman said that he was not "gunning" for Mr. Shonts nor for any particular man, but, as he understood, he was only for a week at a time, since his appointment.

Considers Bishop Superfluous.
Mr. Tillman then took up the question of Secretary Bishop's connection with the commission. He said that Mr. Bishop

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had never gone to the isthmus and that any \$200 or \$300 clerk could perform his services, that would be ample pay even for a first-class newspaper man for such service. He characterized Mr. Bishop's work as "a process of hypnotizing public opinion," and expressed the opinion that "people entirely innocent would need no defense and would not be so worried as to employ a \$10,000 man to defend them."

Giants Would Disappear.
The press representatives in Washington may be dirty and disposed to lie, he said, and it might be a fact that there had been an organized crusade against the canal; but, even if true, he did not believe that the method of defense adopted could be justified, and he expressed confidence that if other methods were adopted all the giants and mosquitoes that beclouded the situation would disappear.

Mr. Hale took occasion to voice his own disapproval of the commission's employment of a press agent, and to say that the commission had been responsible for Mr. Bishop's employment he had made a mistake.

Prejudice Would Result.
"Journalism," he went on, "is a great estate. At times the press is cruelly unjust, but as a rule it is high and beneficent. If the Government or any part of it established a press agency, the result would be a prejudice and a selected press and, in case of a corrupt administration, a hiring press."

Mr. Tillman agreed with Mr. Hale that the commission must rely on the purity of its administration to secure the good will of the public rather than upon paying \$10,000 for the luxury.

Proposes an Amendment.
Mr. Culberson proposed an amendment to the bill providing that no part of the money appropriated shall be used to pay the expenses of a literary bureau, or for the salaries of any person employed to create popular sentiment in favor of the canal.

A resolution by Mr. Carmack, instructing the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into reports of brutality practiced by hangers upon students at the naval academy of Annapolis, was adopted.

Proceeding to discuss the adverse criticism of the Panama railroad management Mr. Tillman provoked protests from Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Allison, the former calling attention to preparations to double track the railroad to relieve the blockade and the latter saying that more than half of the persons employed on the pending bill is to be used for improvements to the railroad and wharves.

Declares Bonds Illegal.
Mr. Tillman asserted that the issuance of bonds by the Panama railroad is illegal, declaring it amounted to an issue of bonds by the Panama Canal commission. He declared that the whole thing was a "hoax," and that the railroad and Panama Canal commission are one and the same so far as the actual conditions are concerned.

Mr. Allison said the railroad claims the right to issue bonds by virtue of the fact that it is a separate corporation organized under the charter laws of New York.

Might End Anomaly.
"It would be easy enough for us to legislate so that this anomaly would end," said Mr. Hale, "and certainly we cannot blame the railroad directors for exercising the authority that is given them by their charter."

They are executive agents, mere instruments in the hands of the President and the commission. Who elected them?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"The stockholders," said Mr. Allison. "But the United States is the only stockholder. The whole thing amounts to nothing more or less than increasing the public debt of the United States in a way you all know."

Mr. Tillman interrupted: "That may be, but technically—" **Calls Taft King.**

"Technically," repeated Mr. Tillman, "Oh, yes, technically I suppose they were all right. Technically Taft was a king when he was president, but we are degenerating far away from a self-governing people in our management of these affairs. I think I shall use a homier phrase of mine; that Kaiser-like methods have been imported from the Philippines. Of course Taft has been used to having his own way."

Mr. Tillman argued finally that Congress should say whether this debt should be created. He thought the money was needed, but said he did not like the way it was being obtained. He protested against what he called a Dominican or Morales way of doing business, declaring

that he had understood that Mr. Shonts was to resign as president of the Panama canal. Did any one know whether he had resigned? He contended that Mr. Shonts, but that Senator said he did not know. Mr. Tillman said that he had found Mr. Shonts's name in the Railway Register as still president in view of the President's threat to use the "big stick."

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the whole procedure to have been an usurpation of power.

Importation of Women.
Mr. Tillman had read a newspaper publication alleging importation into the canal zone of women from Martinique for immoral purposes. That as Government ship had been used, and that canal officials in the zone had sanctioned the transaction, Mr. Lodge interrupted to say that a Government vessel had been used in "matters so monstrous," that he had talked over the telephone with the Secretary of War and that official had authorized him to say that "the charge was a lie."

Should Be Investigated.
Mr. Tillman replied that he would be willing to accept the Secretary's statement concerning a matter in regard to which he has personal information, but that as he has not such information in this case, he thought there should be an investigation.

Senate then agreed to a request preferred by Mr. Allison that the bill should be voted upon before adjournment tomorrow.

At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 5:30 p. m.

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WATER SCHEME APPROVED
Gov. Cutler Notified of Hitchcock's Action by Senator Snoot.

Gov. Cutler received the following telegram from Senator Snoot Friday afternoon:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1905.—Gov. John C. Cutler.—Secretary Hitchcock has approved the water scheme in Washington, D. C. Action means greater and richer Utah, farms for Utah country, water for Salt Lake."

The project, about which much has been said, contemplates the diversion of waters of the Strawberry valley and bringing them through the Wasatch mountains, in order that lands on this side may be irrigated. A long tunnel is a part of the contemplated work.

Christmas Shoppers, Attention!
We make up to order on three hours' notice any kind of burnt leather novelties, pillows, hand-painted cards, calendars, etc. Specialist in all kinds of pyrography. The Booklover, S. L. Mayer, 42 West Second South.

FOR DIVORCE CONGRESS
Gov. Cutler Appoints Utah Representatives on Pennypacker's Request.

Acting upon a request from Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Gov. Cutler has appointed the following delegates to attend the Divorce Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1906: Senator Reed Smoot, Senator George Sutherland, Representative Howell, Mr. Miles, of Cleveland, and Mr. Michael Siegel, Mrs. Rose L. Sutherland. Uniform divorce laws for the various States of the Union will be the matter discussed.

ARTICLES WERE FORGOTTEN
Company Incorporated Fourteen Years Ago Forged to File Papers.

Articles of incorporation of the North Cottonwood Irrigation and Water company of Farmington were filed in the office of the Secretary of State Friday. The company was incorporated fourteen years ago, but the matter of filing the articles with the Secretary of State was overlooked. The company is capitalized for \$25,000, represented by 31 shares. The officers are Jacob Miller, president; Fredrick Combs, vice-president; Edward B. Clark, secretary and treasurer.

Will Mine in Nevada.
The Goldfield Eureka Mining company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State Friday. The company, which is formed at Ogden, is capitalized for \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares. The officers are H. C. Tavey, president; Oscar B. Madsen, vice-president; C. H. Hume, secretary and treasurer. The company owns a group of six claims in the Goldfield district of Nevada.

Applicants Examined.
Scott Lynn, Marvin Benson, H. Adams and Leland Irvine are being examined by a committee, comprising Richard Lyman, State Superintendent, Nelson and Col. Willard Young, as applicants for admission to the Naval academy at Annapolis. The examination will be concluded today. One cadet and three alternates will be named.

Canadians Form Club.
The Canadian association list clubs of incorporation in the County Clerk's office in Ogden, Utah, on Friday. The object of the association is to promote the social, intellectual, physical and moral condition of its members. The officers are: C. H. Tyrrell, president; R. N. Strickland, vice-president; F. B. Scott, secretary and treasurer.

Petition for Letters.
Sam Raney has applied for letter of administration upon the estate of his deceased brother, Henry Clay Raney, who died at Fairfield, Ia., in 1895, leaving property in this city valued at \$300. The petition was filed in the probate division of the Third District court Friday.

Cruelty Is Charged.
Margaret Deal has filed an action for divorce against E. J. Deal in the Third District court, on the ground of cruelty. The parties were married at Farmington in March, 1901, and since that time Mrs. Deal says her husband has treated her with extreme cruelty to the extent of causing her great bodily injury.

INSURANCE TAKES TIME OF HOUSE

Lively Debate on Possibilities of Controlling Big Companies.

COCKRAN SCATHINGLY DENOUNCES FINANCIERS

Calls Leading Ones Criminals and Ridicules Reorganization Methods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House today devoted four and three-quarters hours to a lively debate on the possibilities of controlling insurance companies. Two set speeches were the features. One by Mr. Shirley of Kentucky bore on the doctrine of States' rights and the other by Mr. Cockran of New York related to the exactions of the officers who manage the big fire insurance companies of his State. Mr. Cockran proposing that Congress through its taxing power should confine all insurance companies in the State in which they are organized.

Mann Has a Remedy.
Mr. Mann of Illinois outlined a proposed means of control he will later present in the form of a bill, leaving it to the insurance companies voluntarily to submit to Federal examination and approval. Mr. Villiamont the minority leader, concluded the debate, holding that control was possible, but not through the taxing power.

Returns Senator's Bill.
Discussions were indulged in, first to send a message to the Senate returning its bill regarding canal bonds as an usurpation of the constitutional rights of the House, and then to the consideration, and again to discuss hazing at Annapolis.

The conclusion was reached on the committee of the insurance feature of the President's message, which is the matter under consideration and the debate will proceed tomorrow.

Requests for Time.
An effort was made when the House met today to limit further debate on the question of committee reference of the President's message. So many requests were made for time that the attempt to set a time to vote was abandoned.

"This is as good a time as any to get these speeches off," suggested Champ Clark (Mo.).

Representative Shirley (Ky.) began the discussion on the reference of the insurance reorganization bill to the Ways and Means committee. He had hardly begun when a message from the Senate was received announcing that the Senate had passed a Senate bill removing disabilities from the canal bonds.

Mr. Payne Interrupts.
Mr. Payne interrupted the proceedings to offer a resolution regarding the bill, stating that he had no objection to the House, contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution, and that he respectfully requests the Senate with a message communicating this resolution.

Votes Is Unanimous.
A rising vote was had and, as every one stood up in favor of the resolution, the Speaker announced, when the House burst into laughter, "38 members have voted in the affirmative." There were no opposers.

The discussion occupied less than ten minutes, when Mr. Shirley resumed. He opposed a reference of the subject either to the Ways and Means or Interstate and Foreign Commerce committees.

Cockran Defends Position.
Mr. Cockran (N. Y.) maintained that the power of taxation was a legitimate weapon for the control of privilege of commerce. The reason the Senate was so increasing in power, he said, was because it constantly exercised every vestige of its power. Emphasizing the relation of the House, he asserted that powers unused would decay, and that the House now possessed all the power necessary to establish its predominance. Mr. Cockran said:

Says System Is All Wrong.
"Within my memory the three large companies have accumulated a billion and a quarter of dollars, and it will not be a generation before this sum will be five or six billions. The utter viciousness of this condition is that these funds are under the control of men who have no personal interest in them. This money is a trust fund, and yet the persons who are the beneficiaries of the trust cannot have a word to say regarding them. The system must be wholly uprooted to effect a cure."

Mr. Cockran's remedy was to confine the insurance companies to the State in which they were organized, the same as savings are confined.

Big Salary Unnecessary.
"Believe me," he declared, "there is not the need of paying a salary of \$75,000 a year by any insurance company to protect its policyholders, but it is necessary to get a man to swallow them."

He said it was a deplorable confession to make, but he would assert that it would be absolutely impossible to put the possessor of \$1,000,000 in jail in this country. Mr. Cockran described the method of stock gambling practiced by insurance companies and said that the thousands of successful investors left in record behind. It was only the few failures whose companies were required to make good that a record was made. As a proof that reprobation is necessary for insurance purposes Mr. Cockran said:

"We have but to look at the method by which these three companies have un-

dermined the life of a man, and we see that the method is to pay a salary of \$75,000 a year by any insurance company to protect its policyholders, but it is necessary to get a man to swallow them."

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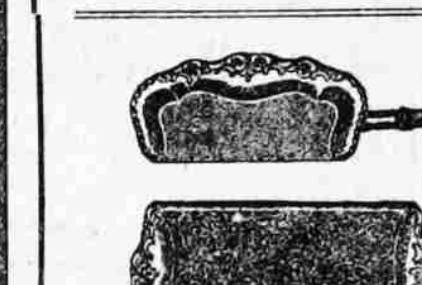
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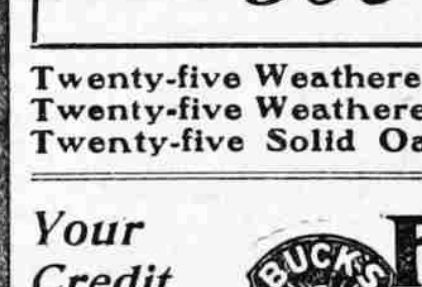
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Ridiculous Reorganization.
"The Equitable company has been organized on a somewhat peculiar basis. A very rich gentleman whom we all have the right, I suppose, to call a philanthropist—for he himself has said it, and it is greatly to his credit—(Laughter) purchased the control of this company, giving \$2,500,000 for stock that can pay him \$250,000 a year. That is to say, through his philanthropy he has given an earning power of \$250,000 for \$250. He is too good a business man to have done that as a matter of course. There is no explanation for it except philanthropy. (Laughter.)"

Financial Vigilantes.
"Now, in order to appease the popular mind on the philanthropic enterprise, what has he done? Has he gone to the insurance world to find this talent that worth \$150,000 a year or \$15,000 a year? By no means. He has gone to the State and appointed a kind of financial vigilantes committee, and not one of the vigilantes has ever had anything to do with an insurance company, except that possibly one of them may have borrowed money from it. A very eminent statesman, one of the most illustrious of our time, has been called from the classic shades of Princeton, where he has been spending the most of his life in composing philosophical contributions to the thought of the country, and placed in the chair of an insurance company, with which so far as I know, he has never had the slightest acquaintance whatever."

May Have Borrowed Money.
"Another gentleman, who may have borrowed money from an insurance company, but certainly never had anything to do with the administration of one himself, a financier of no mean distinction, is associated with him."

"And the third is a Judge, an eminent Judge, a Judge whose motives nobody will ever question, but who in taking on this peculiar function of a vigilante has been compelled to disqualify himself from sitting in a great number of cases which the State of New York had expected him to adjudicate."

Sarcasm for Morton.
"And in order to make effective this reform a gentleman is selected who may have been a good railroad man—I believe he was—and we have the authority of the President for it that he was an excellent Cabinet officer, too good, in fact, to remain (laughter), and this gentleman, who, in the walks of life where he had proven his efficiency, I do not believe could command over \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year, gets \$50,000 in a calling for which he has had no qualification or preparation whatever. Now that is reform as the insurance companies conceive it."

Reserves One for Lawson.
"In the Mutual we have the very board of trustees who had themselves either been active agents of business fraud, or been privy to them, choosing a new head, and that selection is generally attributed to the influence of a gentleman who had leaped into a peculiar fame through magazine articles, and which seem to describe him as the triumphant and successful hero of a hundred larcenies (laughter)."

Efficiency in Plunder.
"In the New York Life, the third, we find the vice-president, after avowal of crime, after swearing on his own oath that he had purchased bonds one day and sold them the next day to the same company at an advance of 2 per cent, driven out by the indignation of the community, finds himself followed by the adulation of this board, and complimentary resolutions—complimentary to his efficiency in plunder—have been spread through the public press, as advertisements paid out by the funds of the policyholders whom he robbed."

Mr. Cockran paid his respects to Mr. Perkins and Mr. McCurdy, saying they

Showed Him \$300.00
We collected \$300 for Dr